

## OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Romeyn's Interesting Observations of Life at the Front in the Southeast.

TAMPA, FLA., June 7, 1898.

The past week has been one of unusual haste and excitement here. Troops of both arms of the service have been arriving daily, till the woods are full of them, and the railroads are crowded to more than their capacity to move.

What organizations, and how strong they are, cannot be told, because of the strict censorship exercised here over either telegraphic or mail correspondence intended for the public and it is right; but it seems to me that the man who would collect the news to be sent to the public must meet our eyes in the columns of the Northern dailies.

With fresh arrivals of both officers and organizations, assignment to brigades and divisions are changing very frequently, and it can be but work detrimentally to both, for a brigade commander to-day may have an entirely different force to-morrow. Rumors are thick as bees, not of camp matters only, but of everything, and one is no sooner run down by the correspondent who wishes to get the truth for his readers than another springs up in its place; and so on, ad infinitum.

There is little serious illness in the camps. Sixteen troops were sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., a few days since, that post having been selected as a hospital and convalescent post. It has a pure air and excellent water. It is an excellent post for the purpose.

"Doctor, I don't feel very well this morn-

ing, and took but few minutes to get into my clothes, get my baggage down to the porter's room, trunk checked and stored to await further orders, and valise and roll of bedding checked for Port Tampa. In the night it would have been useless to hunt for the 10th Inf., so I attached myself to Gen. Miles party, and sat down to wait the three hours which intervened between the present and 2.30 a. m.

At 2.30, and 3.30, and 4.30 passed, and no train appeared. Meanwhile one had the pleasure of seeing on the bulletin board a synopsis of the news so carefully collected from so early in the evening, which had been in some way procured at Washington and wired back to a correspondent with us here.

At length, at 4.35, our "special" pulled out, but within half a mile was blocked by a train on which the 10th Inf. was loading. The single track to Port Tampa grounded under the pressure of trains, and some brigade commanders marched their commands down, through the deep sand, to save time.

On account of lack of transportation some regiments left their tents standing, and the recruits being left behind because they were not ready.

But the wharf for pier, or mole, as you may choose to call it was a scene of dire confusion. No one seemed to know on which ship his command was to go, and the recruits waited long before it could be ascertained. The movement disclosed two things: the necessity of more thorough organization of the transportation department.

## CONVEYING TO CUBA THE ARMY OF INVASION.

Numerous transports, filled with an army of over 15,000 men, under Gen. Shafter, and conveyed by a strong force of war-vessels, are on the way to Santiago. They left Tampa for Key West

last week, and left Key West on June 13. There is no longer fear of Spanish warships attacking the fleet. The greater part of the troops selected for the first invasion are Regulars, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, and signal corps.

Each regiment of cavalry has two Stewards, two Stewards and two privates. They will be selected for every three batteries of artillery, but each battery will have one Acting Steward and one hospital private.

A Chief Surgeon with the rank of Major is assigned to each division, and he is to direct the first aid to the wounded and the establishment of the division hospital. An ambulance train will be organized, and medical officers, who are also a Quartermaster, is assigned to each division. Hospital companies of about 100 men each, under command of a Surgeon, will be organized for the purpose of rendering first aid to the wounded on the battlefield.

Each regiment of cavalry has two Stewards, two Stewards and two privates. They will be selected for every three batteries of artillery, but each battery will have one Acting Steward and one hospital private.

As I failed to find the 10th Inf., or to ascertain to which ship it would be assigned, I cast in my lot with most of the correspondents, and we were sent out to this vessel. When he got us here, the censor of the harbor all day, delivering water to other vessels of the fleet.

The olive, in addition to a tank capacity of 200,000 gallons, has a smaller tank, with a capacity of 4,000 gallons per day, so is a valuable part of the fleet. While it may not be admissible to give much of this to the correspondents on the expedition, I wish to speak of one concerning which much has been said, and of which little has been said.

"Cowboy Regiment," or, as generally called, "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." In common with scores of others, I have noticed that the "Rough Riders" are not camped elsewhere, and have for it only words of commendation, and I am not sure that this is a fair judgment.

In company with a foreign correspondent I visited their camp. With its men in shelter tents and its officers under tents, with no surplus baggage, and its well-appointed pack-train of 250 mules, the men in brown canvas, clothing that of the officers trimmed with the yellow of the cavalry, it looked like business.

I have not heard of a serious breach of discipline in it since it came here, though slight ones, for such extra fatigue and confinement to camp limits were imposed, have occurred. Six hundred of these were selected for the expedition, and were marched over to the Tampa Bay Hotel grounds, and paid, after night, that they might be ready to go. And despite what might be said of the helplessness of the cowboy on foot, they were to go without their horses, because there was no transportation for them.

His person has been largely commented upon. It has in its ranks private young men of fortune and education. I saw one taking care of two horses near the pier line, whose language and bearing would have stamped him the gentleman anywhere, and was told that one company from Arizona represented a nine points in law, with the truth in doubt and not counted.

A huge tin cup was soon produced, and attempts made to slake a deep thirst. But a policeman who put in an appearance about that time attempted to stop proceedings. Being asked to take a drink, he replied that he was not allowed to drink while on duty.

"Bully, take that club, and relieve that man for five minutes," and before he had time to object the quart in his hand found himself disarmed, and the despoiler brandishing the club to enforce his order to "Drink!"

By the time he had emptied the quart cup (as he was forced to do) a second squad appeared on the scene, and when told of his performance, declared they did not believe it, and would not, unless they saw it done.

Protests were vain. He was a friend of squad No. 1, who were well-known as gross provocateurs, and he was to save their credit for veracity on the present occasion was to give ocular proof of it by repeating his feat. It was finally done, but with many a stop and long-drawn breath.

By the time No. 2 had moistened its own clay by pouring the quart in its hand, a third came in sight, and scenting the spoil, came for a share. Told of the absorbing capacity of the policeman, they insisted, with the information that they were believing, and that they wanted proof.

The full cup was again presented, a re-arguing was made, and the policeman's office on his shoulders caused him to begin a struggle with another measure. A pause for breath, and the order was up and put "er down," emphasized by an upraised arm, was scarcely forceful enough to compel obedience.

Before the vessel was emptied, however, the provost guard appeared on the scene, and the whole party of soldiers was soon in the guard tent. How the policeman explained matters to his chief has not been disclosed.

TAMPA BAY, June 9, 1898.

ON BOARD STEAMER OLIVETTE. Troops had been moving warward, in a somewhat leisurely manner, for two days, and two brigades of transports were Mobile were in the harbor, when persons on the watch for news noticed that the regular Western Union telegraph station at the hotel had been supplanted by a military one, and that Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter were both in the office.

Of course, something was thought to be "brewing," but most of us went to bed at the usual hour. But sleep had scarcely reached us before we were roused by some wakeful ones with the information that a special train was to be sent to Port Tampa at 2.20 a. m., and all correspondents who wished to accompany the expedition must be ready to go on board at daybreak. My blankets had been rolled, valise and trunk packed, and my tent sent to Co. H, 10th Inf., with which I expected to travel,

GEN. ARSENIO LINARES Y PONDO, Commanding the Spanish Military Forces at Santiago de Cuba.

## THE ARMY IN CAMP.

Lively Comments on Roughing it at Tampa, Previous to Invasion.

TAMPA, FLA., June 5.

Since my letter of last week we have done nothing in particular except wait. Although waiting is not a particularly interesting occupation, it tries and steadies the discipline of a command.

The troops here have not been under any anxious strain, however, for they seem to think that when the night comes we will go, and that in the meantime we will get along as best we can. Nothing ever seems to worry our boys, and their cheerfulness and steadiness under all circumstances is a great criterion for the future.

I have remarked elsewhere that "victory, like charity, begins at home," and that "discipline is the firm foundation upon which the grand superstructure of victory must rest." Hence, we are confident in our soldiers and their ability to meet all requirements.

A Chief Surgeon with the rank of Major is assigned to each division, and he is to direct the first aid to the wounded and the establishment of the division hospital. An ambulance train will be organized, and medical officers, who are also a Quartermaster, is assigned to each division. Hospital companies of about 100 men each, under command of a Surgeon, will be organized for the purpose of rendering first aid to the wounded on the battlefield.

Each regiment of cavalry has two Stewards, two Stewards and two privates. They will be selected for every three batteries of artillery, but each battery will have one Acting Steward and one hospital private.

As I failed to find the 10th Inf., or to ascertain to which ship it would be assigned, I cast in my lot with most of the correspondents, and we were sent out to this vessel. When he got us here, the censor of the harbor all day, delivering water to other vessels of the fleet.

The olive, in addition to a tank capacity of 200,000 gallons, has a smaller tank, with a capacity of 4,000 gallons per day, so is a valuable part of the fleet. While it may not be admissible to give much of this to the correspondents on the expedition, I wish to speak of one concerning which much has been said, and of which little has been said.

"Cowboy Regiment," or, as generally called, "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." In common with scores of others, I have noticed that the "Rough Riders" are not camped elsewhere, and have for it only words of commendation, and I am not sure that this is a fair judgment.

In company with a foreign correspondent I visited their camp. With its men in shelter tents and its officers under tents, with no surplus baggage, and its well-appointed pack-train of 250 mules, the men in brown canvas, clothing that of the officers trimmed with the yellow of the cavalry, it looked like business.

I have not heard of a serious breach of discipline in it since it came here, though slight ones, for such extra fatigue and confinement to camp limits were imposed, have occurred. Six hundred of these were selected for the expedition, and were marched over to the Tampa Bay Hotel grounds, and paid, after night, that they might be ready to go. And despite what might be said of the helplessness of the cowboy on foot, they were to go without their horses, because there was no transportation for them.

His person has been largely commented upon. It has in its ranks private young men of fortune and education. I saw one taking care of two horses near the pier line, whose language and bearing would have stamped him the gentleman anywhere, and was told that one company from Arizona represented a nine points in law, with the truth in doubt and not counted.

A huge tin cup was soon produced, and attempts made to slake a deep thirst. But a policeman who put in an appearance about that time attempted to stop proceedings. Being asked to take a drink, he replied that he was not allowed to drink while on duty.

"Bully, take that club, and relieve that man for five minutes," and before he had time to object the quart in his hand found himself disarmed, and the despoiler brandishing the club to enforce his order to "Drink!"

By the time he had emptied the quart cup (as he was forced to do) a second squad appeared on the scene, and when told of his performance, declared they did not believe it, and would not, unless they saw it done.

Protests were vain. He was a friend of squad No. 1, who were well-known as gross provocateurs, and he was to save their credit for veracity on the present occasion was to give ocular proof of it by repeating his feat. It was finally done, but with many a stop and long-drawn breath.

By the time No. 2 had moistened its own clay by pouring the quart in its hand, a third came in sight, and scenting the spoil, came for a share. Told of the absorbing capacity of the policeman, they insisted, with the information that they were believing, and that they wanted proof.

The full cup was again presented, a re-arguing was made, and the policeman's office on his shoulders caused him to begin a struggle with another measure. A pause for breath, and the order was up and put "er down," emphasized by an upraised arm, was scarcely forceful enough to compel obedience.

Before the vessel was emptied, however, the provost guard appeared on the scene, and the whole party of soldiers was soon in the guard tent. How the policeman explained matters to his chief has not been disclosed.

A huge tin cup was soon produced, and attempts made to slake a deep thirst. But a policeman who put in an appearance about that time attempted to stop proceedings. Being asked to take a drink, he replied that he was not allowed to drink while on duty.

"Bully, take that club, and relieve that man for five minutes," and before he had time to object the quart in his hand found himself disarmed, and the despoiler brandishing the club to enforce his order to "Drink!"

By the time he had emptied the quart cup (as he was forced to do) a second squad appeared on the scene, and when told of his performance, declared they did not believe it, and would not, unless they saw it done.

Protests were vain. He was a friend of squad No. 1, who were well-known as gross provocateurs, and he was to save their credit for veracity on the present occasion was to give ocular proof of it by repeating his feat. It was finally done, but with many a stop and long-drawn breath.

By the time No. 2 had moistened its own clay by pouring the quart in its hand, a third came in sight, and scenting the spoil, came for a share. Told of the absorbing capacity of the policeman, they insisted, with the information that they were believing, and that they wanted proof.

The full cup was again presented, a re-arguing was made, and the policeman's office on his shoulders caused him to begin a struggle with another measure. A pause for breath, and the order was up and put "er down," emphasized by an upraised arm, was scarcely forceful enough to compel obedience.

Before the vessel was emptied, however, the provost guard appeared on the scene, and the whole party of soldiers was soon in the guard tent. How the policeman explained matters to his chief has not been disclosed.

A huge tin cup was soon produced, and attempts made to slake a deep thirst. But a policeman who put in an appearance about that time attempted to stop proceedings. Being asked to take a drink, he replied that he was not allowed to drink while on duty.

"Bully, take that club, and relieve that man for five minutes," and before he had time to object the quart in his hand found himself disarmed, and the despoiler brandishing the club to enforce his order to "Drink!"

By the time he had emptied the quart cup (as he was forced to do) a second squad appeared on the scene, and when told of his performance, declared they did not believe it, and would not, unless they saw it done.

Protests were vain. He was a friend of squad No. 1, who were well-known as gross provocateurs, and he was to save their credit for veracity on the present occasion was to give ocular proof of it by repeating his feat. It was finally done, but with many a stop and long-drawn breath.

By the time No. 2 had moistened its own clay by pouring the quart in its hand, a third came in sight, and scenting the spoil, came for a share. Told of the absorbing capacity of the policeman, they insisted, with the information that they were believing, and that they wanted proof.

the top fastened over his shoulders. Holes were cut in the sides for his arms, and the pleasure on his face showed that he at least fully appreciated his own inventive genius. I admit that this roughing suit had a rather crude appearance, but it seemed to meet all visible requirements.

As our camp is not over-burdened with feminine society, many of these dainties ride boldly into the gulf with nothing on their backs. Possibly this accounts for the bath as much as their riders.

When a soldier is at camp is not at work, he is generally asleep or lying down on his bunk. Possibly this accounts for the excellent behavior during this entire campaign, for among the white troops there has never been the slightest trouble about discipline.

Quite a large number of recruits has recently been added to the command, and they are now going through the evolution of their drill. Their drill is not a joke, and they are rapidly being hammered into shape for "business." In every company and cavalry regiments the "roughies" are being drilled in the drill of the soldier, and in the artillery they are being drilled into the mysteries of "section drill" and "battery drill."

I have remarked elsewhere that "victory, like charity, begins at home," and that "discipline is the firm foundation upon which the grand superstructure of victory must rest." Hence, we are confident in our soldiers and their ability to meet all requirements.

A Chief Surgeon with the rank of Major is assigned to each division, and he is to direct the first aid to the wounded and the establishment of the division hospital. An ambulance train will be organized, and medical officers, who are also a Quartermaster, is assigned to each division. Hospital companies of about 100 men each, under command of a Surgeon, will be organized for the purpose of rendering first aid to the wounded on the battlefield.

Each regiment of cavalry has two Stewards, two Stewards and two privates. They will be selected for every three batteries of artillery, but each battery will have one Acting Steward and one hospital private.

As I failed to find the 10th Inf., or to ascertain to which ship it would be assigned, I cast in my lot with most of the correspondents, and we were sent out to this vessel. When he got us here, the censor of the harbor all day, delivering water to other vessels of the fleet.

The olive, in addition to a tank capacity of 200,000 gallons, has a smaller tank, with a capacity of 4,000 gallons per day, so is a valuable part of the fleet. While it may not be admissible to give much of this to the correspondents on the expedition, I wish to speak of one concerning which much has been said, and of which little has been said.

"Cowboy Regiment," or, as generally called, "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." In common with scores of others, I have noticed that the "Rough Riders" are not camped elsewhere, and have for it only words of commendation, and I am not sure that this is a fair judgment.

In company with a foreign correspondent I visited their camp. With its men in shelter tents and its officers under tents, with no surplus baggage, and its well-appointed pack-train of 250 mules, the men in brown canvas, clothing that of the officers trimmed with the yellow of the cavalry, it looked like business.

I have not heard of a serious breach of discipline in it since it came here, though slight ones, for such extra fatigue and confinement to camp limits were imposed, have occurred. Six hundred of these were selected for the expedition, and were marched over to the Tampa Bay Hotel grounds, and paid, after night, that they might be ready to go. And despite what might be said of the helplessness of the cowboy on foot, they were to go without their horses, because there was no transportation for them.

His person has been largely commented upon. It has in its ranks private young men of fortune and education. I saw one taking care of two horses near the pier line, whose language and bearing would have stamped him the gentleman anywhere, and was told that one company from Arizona represented a nine points in law, with the truth in doubt and not counted.

A huge tin cup was soon produced, and attempts made to slake a deep thirst. But a policeman who put in an appearance about that time attempted to stop proceedings. Being asked to take a drink, he replied that he was not allowed to drink while on duty.

"Bully, take that club, and relieve that man for five minutes," and before he had time to object the quart in his hand found himself disarmed, and the despoiler brandishing the club to enforce his order to "Drink!"

By the time he had emptied the quart cup (as he was forced to do) a second squad appeared on the scene, and when told of his performance, declared they did not believe it, and would not, unless they saw it done.

Protests were vain. He was a friend of squad No. 1, who were well-known as gross provocateurs, and he was to save their credit for veracity on the present occasion was to give ocular proof of it by repeating his feat. It was finally done, but with many a stop and long-drawn breath.

By the time No. 2 had moistened its own clay by pouring the quart in its hand, a third came in sight, and scenting the spoil, came for a share. Told of the absorbing capacity of the policeman, they insisted, with the information that they were believing, and that they wanted proof.

The full cup was again presented, a re-arguing was made, and the policeman's office on his shoulders caused him to begin a struggle with another measure. A pause for breath, and the order was up and put "er down," emphasized by an upraised arm, was scarcely forceful enough to compel obedience.

Before the vessel was emptied, however, the provost guard appeared on the scene, and the whole party of soldiers was soon in the guard tent. How the policeman explained matters to his chief has not been disclosed.

A huge tin cup was soon produced, and attempts made to slake a deep thirst. But a policeman who put in an appearance about that time attempted to stop proceedings. Being asked to take a drink, he replied that he was not allowed to drink while on duty.

"Bully, take that club, and relieve that man for five minutes," and before he had time to object the quart in his hand found himself disarmed, and the despoiler brandishing the club to enforce his order to "Drink!"

By the time he had emptied the quart cup (as he was forced to do) a second squad appeared on the scene, and when told of his performance, declared they did not believe it, and would not, unless they saw it done.

Protests were vain. He was a friend of squad No. 1, who were well-known as gross provocateurs, and he was to save their credit for veracity on the present occasion was to give ocular proof of it by repeating his feat. It was finally done, but with many a stop and long-drawn breath.

By the time No. 2 had moistened its own clay by pouring the quart in its hand, a third came in sight, and scenting the spoil, came for a share. Told of the absorbing capacity of the policeman, they insisted, with the information that they were believing, and that they wanted proof.

The full cup was again presented, a re-arguing was made, and the policeman's office on his shoulders caused him to begin a struggle with another measure. A pause for breath, and the order was up and put "er down," emphasized by an upraised arm, was scarcely forceful enough to compel obedience.

Before the vessel was emptied, however, the provost guard appeared on the scene, and the whole party of soldiers was soon in the guard tent. How the policeman explained matters to his chief has not been disclosed.

A huge tin cup was soon produced, and attempts made to slake a deep thirst. But a policeman who put in an appearance about that time attempted to stop proceedings. Being asked to take a drink, he replied that he was not allowed to drink while on duty.

"Bully, take that club, and relieve that man for five minutes," and before he had time to object the quart in his hand found himself disarmed, and the despoiler brandishing the club to enforce his order to "Drink!"

By the time he had emptied the quart cup (as he was forced to do) a second squad appeared on the scene, and when told of his performance, declared they did not believe it, and would not, unless they saw it done.

Protests were vain. He was a friend of squad No. 1, who were well-known as gross provocateurs, and he was to save their credit for veracity on the present occasion was to give ocular proof of it by repeating his feat. It was finally done, but with many a stop and long-drawn breath.

By the time No. 2 had moistened its own clay by pouring the quart in its hand, a third came in sight, and scenting the spoil, came for a share. Told of the absorbing capacity of the policeman, they insisted, with the information that they were believing, and that they wanted proof.

The full cup was again presented, a re-arguing was made, and the policeman's office on his shoulders caused him to begin a struggle with another measure. A pause for breath, and the order was up and put "er down," emphasized by an upraised arm, was scarcely forceful enough to compel obedience.

Before the vessel was emptied, however, the provost guard appeared on the scene, and the whole party of soldiers was soon in the guard tent. How the policeman explained matters to his chief has not been disclosed.

## THE GRAND ARMY.

What Veterans Are Doing for the Good of the Order.

CONNECTICUT ENCAMPMENT.

At the recent Encampment of the Department of Connecticut, held at New Britain, Hon. William Edgar Simonds was chosen Commander. Other officers elected were: S. V. C. Thomas Boudin, Editor; J. V. C. Charles Loomis, Rockville; Medical Director, Dr. Charles Rawling, New Haven; Chap. Rev. Henry Upson, Washington; Delegates at Large, George A. Hammond, Putnam; Delegates, Alexander Fades, John Bowles, D. H. Brown, Harvey Whitcomb, H. C. Hayden, W. H. White-

land. The Council of Administration includes A. H. Chittenden, Putnam; J. N. Coe, Hartford; B. S. Keith, Norwalk; George C. Thompson, Springfield; L. R. Wideman, Johnsbury.

The new officers were installed by Past Department Commander Taintor, of Hartford.

At the recent Encampment of the Department of Connecticut, held at New Britain, Hon. William Edgar Simonds was chosen Commander. Other officers elected were: S. V. C. Thomas Boudin, Editor; J. V. C. Charles Loomis, Rockville; Medical Director, Dr. Charles Rawling, New Haven; Chap. Rev. Henry Upson, Washington; Delegates at Large, George A. Hammond, Putnam; Delegates, Alexander Fades, John Bowles, D. H. Brown, Harvey Whitcomb, H. C. Hayden, W. H. White-

land. The Council of Administration includes A. H. Chittenden, Putnam; J. N. Coe, Hartford; B. S. Keith, Norwalk; George C. Thompson, Springfield; L. R. Wideman, Johnsbury.

The new officers were installed by Past Department Commander Taintor, of Hartford.

At the recent Encampment of the Department of Connecticut, held at New Britain, Hon. William Edgar Simonds was chosen Commander. Other officers elected were: S. V. C. Thomas Boudin, Editor; J. V. C. Charles Loomis, Rockville; Medical Director, Dr. Charles Rawling, New Haven; Chap. Rev. Henry Upson, Washington; Delegates at Large, George A. Hammond, Putnam; Delegates, Alexander Fades, John Bowles, D. H. Brown, Harvey Whitcomb, H. C. Hayden, W. H. White-

land. The Council of Administration includes A. H. Chittenden, Putnam; J. N. Coe, Hartford; B. S. Keith, Norwalk; George C. Thompson, Springfield; L. R. Wideman, Johnsbury.

The new officers were installed by Past Department Commander Taintor, of Hartford.

At the recent Encampment of the Department of Connecticut, held at New Britain, Hon. William Edgar Simonds was chosen Commander. Other officers elected were: S. V. C. Thomas Boudin, Editor; J. V. C. Charles Loomis, Rockville; Medical Director, Dr. Charles Rawling, New Haven; Chap. Rev. Henry Upson, Washington; Delegates at Large, George A. Hammond, Putnam; Delegates, Alexander Fades, John Bowles, D. H. Brown, Harvey Whitcomb, H. C. Hayden, W. H. White-

land. The Council of Administration includes A. H. Chittenden, Putnam; J. N. Coe, Hartford; B. S. Keith, Norwalk; George C. Thompson, Springfield; L. R. Wideman, Johnsbury.

The new officers were installed by Past Department Commander Taintor, of Hartford.

At the recent Encampment of the Department of Connecticut, held at New Britain, Hon. William Edgar Simonds was chosen Commander. Other officers elected were: S. V. C. Thomas Boudin, Editor; J. V. C. Charles Loomis, Rockville; Medical Director, Dr. Charles Rawling, New Haven; Chap. Rev. Henry Upson, Washington; Delegates at Large, George A. Hammond, Putnam; Delegates, Alexander Fades, John Bowles, D. H. Brown, Harvey Whitcomb, H. C. Hayden, W. H. White-

land. The Council of Administration includes A. H. Chittenden, Putnam; J. N. Coe, Hartford; B. S. Keith, Norwalk; George C. Thompson, Springfield; L. R. Wideman, Johnsbury.

The new officers were installed by Past Department Commander Taintor, of Hartford.

At the recent Encampment of the Department of Connecticut, held at New Britain, Hon. William Edgar Simonds was chosen Commander. Other officers elected were: S. V. C. Thomas Boudin, Editor; J. V. C. Charles Loomis, Rockville; Medical Director, Dr. Charles Rawling, New Haven; Chap. Rev. Henry Upson, Washington; Delegates at Large, George A. Hammond, Putnam; Delegates, Alexander Fades, John Bowles, D. H. Brown, Harvey Whitcomb, H. C. Hayden, W. H. White-

land. The Council of Administration includes A. H. Chittenden, Putnam; J. N. Coe, Hartford; B. S. Keith, Norwalk; George C. Thompson, Springfield; L. R. Wideman, Johnsbury.

The new officers were installed by Past Department Commander Taintor, of Hartford.

At the recent Encampment of the Department of Connecticut, held at New Britain, Hon. William Edgar Simonds was chosen Commander. Other officers elected were: S. V. C. Thomas Boudin, Editor; J. V. C. Charles Loomis, Rockville; Medical Director, Dr. Charles Rawling, New Haven; Chap. Rev. Henry Upson, Washington; Delegates at Large, George A. Hammond, Putnam; Delegates, Alexander Fades, John Bowles, D. H. Brown, Harvey Whitcomb, H. C. Hayden, W. H. White-

land. The Council of Administration includes A. H. Chittenden, Putnam; J. N. Coe, Hartford; B. S. Keith, Norwalk; George C. Thompson, Springfield; L. R. Wideman, Johnsbury.

The new officers were installed by Past Department Commander Taintor, of Hartford.

At the recent Encampment of the Department of Connecticut, held at New Britain, Hon. William Edgar Simonds was chosen Commander. Other officers elected were: S. V. C. Thomas Boudin, Editor; J. V. C. Charles Loomis, Rockville; Medical Director, Dr. Charles Rawling, New Haven; Chap. Rev. Henry Upson, Washington; Delegates at Large, George A. Hammond, Putnam; Delegates, Alexander Fades, John Bowles, D. H. Brown, Harvey Whitcomb, H. C. Hayden, W. H. White-

land. The Council of Administration includes A. H. Chittenden, Putnam; J. N. Coe, Hartford; B. S. Keith, Norwalk; George C. Thompson, Springfield; L. R. Wideman, Johnsbury.

The new officers were installed by Past Department Commander Taintor, of Hartford.

At the recent Encampment of the Department of Connecticut, held at New Britain, Hon. William Edgar Simonds was chosen Commander. Other officers elected were: S. V. C. Thomas Boudin, Editor; J. V. C. Charles Loomis, Rockville; Medical Director, Dr. Charles Rawling, New Haven; Chap. Rev. Henry Upson, Washington; Delegates at Large, George A. Hammond, Putnam; Delegates, Alexander Fades, John Bowles, D. H. Brown, Harvey Whitcomb